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ROYTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1959

T.P. O'GRADY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

C. BUCKLEY, M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspector



Town Hall,
ROYTON,
Lancs.

1959

(1)

ROYTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council, 1959-60

Councillor J. Crothers, J.P.

Health Committee, 1959-60

Councillor H. Wrigley, Chairman

Councillor H. Kay, C.C., Vice-Chairman

Councillor W. E. Critchley

Councillor W. Shaw

Councillor G. Sherratt

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Councillor J. Crothers, J.P.

Councillor T. Buckley

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Councillor J. R. Whitworth

Councillor N. W. Lockwood

Councillor J. Cartmell

Councillor A. Etchells

Councillor W. L. Crowder

Medical Officer of Health:

T.P. O'Grady, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Divisional Health Office,
"Tylon", Middleton Road,
Chadderton.

Telephone No. MAIn (Oldham) 6251/2

Public Health Inspector:

C. Buckley, M.A.P.H.I.

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To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee of the Royton
Urban District Council.

October, 1960.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration my Annual Report on the health of the district for the year 1959. The details of the year's Public Health work are presented in statistical and tabulated form in the body of the report, so that I shall confine myself to commenting on points of special interest or importance.

The mid year population as estimated by the Registrar General was 14,370, an increase of 20 on last year's estimate, but some 400 below the 1951 census figure. There was a total of 200 deaths; as in recent years diseases of the heart and circulation, cancer and respiratory diseases taking the major toll. There were 214 live births in the year, with no maternal deaths. Of the seven infant deaths, three were of infants under one month of age.

There was a slight decrease in the number of notifications of infectious diseases, measles accounting for 111 of the total of 199 cases of such disease. Whilst the notifications of dysentery were much lower than in 1958, it must be pointed out that these cases, almost all, occurred toward the end of the year, and the weight of the local outbreak will be seen more accurately in figures for the current year. There were no cases of food poisoning nor of poliomyelitis. During the year the offer of vaccination against the latter disease was extended to all those between 6 months and 40 years of age; unfortunately as vaccine supplies improved there was evidence of falling public demand by those beyond school-leaving age.

55 dwellings were demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders in 1959, and a total of 91 new houses or flats erected in the district. The Local Authority contribution was represented by the block of 25 flats erected at Luzley Brook, and designed specifically for the needs of the elderly, with assistance at hand when necessary from a Resident Warden. The Council are fully conscious of the increasing need for such accommodation, and considering further similar schemes.

The first Smoke Control Area, affecting 111 houses, came into operation in November, 1959. It is hopeful that the experience gained from this first area, both by your staff and by the public, will lead to a real appreciation of the need to create further such areas over the next few years.

I must thank the Chairman, and the members of his Committee for their encouragement and support during the year. I must acknowledge also the help received from the Clerk and other officers of the Council. I must especially thank Mr. Buckley and Mrs. Fox for their help during 1959, and also in the preparation of this report. Due to my illness the brunt of this latter work has been borne by them.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

T. P. O'GRADY.

Medical Officer of Health

Vital Statistics

Comparative table for years 1955 - 1959

		1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Livebirths	No.	214	190	202	179	191
	Adj. Rate	15.49	13.77	14.6	13.1	13.9
Deaths (All causes)	No.	200	180	192	179	191
	Adj. Rate	15.58	14.44	15.0	14.0	13.6
Stillbirths	No.	4	4	4	2	2
	Adj. Rate	18.35	20.62	19	11	10
Maternal Mortality	No.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Rate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Infant mortality Deaths in infants under 1 year old	No.	7	3	3	8	6
	Rate	32.7	15.79	15	45	31
Neo-natal mortality Deaths of infants under 4 weeks old	No.	3	1	1	6	3
	Rate	14.0	5.3	5	34	16

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DEATHS

Causes	M	F	1959 total	1958 total	1957 total	1956 total	1955 total
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	2	-	2	3	1	4	1
- Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasms -							
Stomach	4	4	8	5	10	5	5
Lung and Bronchus	2	1	3	8	5	5	4
Breast	-	1	1	1	2	6	2
Uterus	-	1	1	1	2	3	6
Other	9	6	15	16	12	14	21
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	1	1	-	1	1	2
Diabetes	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	19	26	22	21	12	25
Coronary disease - Angina	17	9	26	21	19	6	15
Hypertension with Heart disease	2	2	4	7	6	1	3
Other heart disease	10	28	38	34	41	19	42
Other circulatory disease	1	5	6	8	6	29	11
Influenza	2	3	5	2	6	-	1
Pneumonia	2	8	10	8	12	3	13
Bronchitis	7	7	14	11	12	20	7
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	2	3	2	3	4	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	1	1	2	1	1	1
Gastro-Enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	1	3	2	-	1	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1	3	1	1	-
Congenital malformations	1	-	1	-	4	1	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	11	22	15	17	26	23
Motor vehicle accidents	3	-	3	4	-	3	-
All other accidents	3	1	4	3	5	8	3
Suicide	-	1	1	-	4	3	1
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	87	113	200	180	192	181	191

DEATHS

Years	M	F	1959 total	1958 total	1957 total	1956 total	1955 total
Under 1	4	3	7	3	3	8	5
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	3	-	1
5 - 15	1	-	1	1	1	-	1
15 - 25	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
25 - 45	2	3	5	3	6	8	3
45 - 65	26	23	49	50	51	53	37
65 - 75	27	40	67	55	56	55	61
Over 75	27	44	71	67	72	55	83
TOTALS	87	113	200	180	192	181	191

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Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases1. Statistics

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified, in age groups, together with the number admitted to hospital and the deaths from these diseases:-

	Cases Notified Years								Total 1959	Total 1958	Total Cases Removed to Hospital	Total Deaths
	Age Unknown	0 - 1	1 - 5	5 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 45	45 - 65	65 and over				
Scarlet Fever	1	1	13	34	1	1	1	1	48	58	10	1
Whooping Cough	1	1	3	6	1	1	1	1	10	1	3	1
Measles	1	10	69	32	1	1	1	1	111	37	17	1
Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery	2	2	12	5	1	8	1	1	29	97	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Food Poisoning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1
Poliomyelitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTALS	2	13	107	77	2	8	1	1	199	206	30	1

2. Diphtheria

Again there were no cases of diphtheria - the tenth successive year. Thanks largely to immunisation we have remained free from it. Every child should have this protection carried out before its first birthday and further protective doses should be given every five years up to the age of 15 or 16. Neglect of these precautions even on a moderate scale might re-awaken the disease amongst the unprotected children. The Ministry estimate that at least 75% of all children born each year should be immunised if this infection is to remain dormant.

3. Scarlet Fever

There were 48 notifications of this disease against 58 in the previous year. All were mild cases.

4. Measles and Whooping Cough

111 cases of Measles were notified compared with 37 in 1958. There were 10 notifications of Whooping Cough as against 1 in 1958

5. Poliomyelitis

No cases were notified during the year. Supplies of Poliomyelitis vaccine improved steadily during the year, and eligibility for this protection was extended to an upper age limit of 40 years. Unfortunately there has been rather poor response by those who may be presumed to have reached the age of discretion. It will be unfortunate if the apparent initial success of vaccination leads to complacency.

6. Dysentery

This year there was 29 cases compared with 97 in 1958, but as this outbreak only started at the close of the year, the figures do not give a fair comparison. Most of the cases occurred in the 1 - 15 age group, and although mild in character this infection is of considerable nuisance value in the amount of work it throws on the Department in arranging for Laboratory Examination of Specimens, and of enquiries to be made.

7. Food Poisoning

Although no cases were notified in the District, it would be premature to claim that sporadic outbreaks of food poisoning are unlikely to recur. Many mild cases undoubtedly pass as "Gastric flu" without any call on the medical services.

The combined incidence of dysentery and food-poisoning is, however, a fairly sensitive barometer of "community conscience" as regards personal and food hygiene.

8. Tuberculosis

New Cases and Mortality during 1959

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Years								
0 - 5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Over 65	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	3		-		2		-	

The number of cases remaining on the register on 31st December, 1959, was:-

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Respiratory	40	33	73
Non-Respiratory	7	5	12
Totals	47	38	85

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The following services are administered by the Lancashire County Council through the No. 14 Health Divisional Office at "Tylon", Middleton Road, Chadderton.

Maternity and Child Welfare Service
 Midwifery Services
 Mental Health Service
 Home Help Service
 Ambulance Service
 Care of School Children
 Care of the Aged
 General Welfare Service

MATERNITY SERVICE

Two domicillary midwives serve the district. The ante-natal clinic is held at the school clinic, Milton Street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2-0 o'clock. The midwives are:-

Miss A. Turner	54 Milton Street, Royton	(MAIn 5669)
Mrs. M. E. Maxwell	42 Church Street, Royton	(MAIn 8299)

DISTRICT NURSING

There are two district nurses serving the district and one male nurse available for special cases:-

Miss S. Todd	11 Stottfield, Royton	(MAIn 2896)
Mrs. E. Brook	2 Dale Square, Royton	(MAIn 6593)
Mr. C. S. Croasdale	19 Garforth Street, Chadderton	(MAIn 6903)

CLINICS

Regular sessions of the following clinics are held at Milton Street, Royton, as follows:-

Ante natal and post natal: Every Wednesday afternoon at
2-0 o'clock
 Maternity and Child Welfare: Every Monday and Thursday
 afternoon at 2-0 o'clock

IMMUNISATION

Protective inoculation is available against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Smallpox Tetanus, and Poliomyelitis, and Tuberculosis at present for the 13 - 14 years age group only. Infants may be seen for BCG (Tuberculosis) vaccination at the Chest Clinic (See below). During 1960 the offer of Poliomyelitis Vaccination was extended to all persons aged between 6 months and 40 years of age.

Arrangements for immunisation are by appointment at Milton Street Clinic or by arrangement with the Family Doctor.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The Divisional Medical Officer and Assistant Divisional Medical Officer are also School Medical Officers. Clinics are held at Milton Street, Royton, as follows:-

Minor Ailments:	Every Monday and Thursday morning
Ophthalmic:	Alternate Monday mornings
Dental:	Vacant

CARE OF CHILDREN UNDER THE CHILDREN ACT, 1948

The work in connection with Infant Life Protection and Adoption of Children is carried out by the Lancashire County Council.

The Area Children's Officer for this District is Mr. Hall at Enville House, Sootland Street, Ashton-under Lyne, telephone No. ASHTon 2933

DAY NURSERIES

There is one day nursery at Radcliffe Street which is the responsibility of the County Council. There are also five industrial nurseries, i.e.,

B.L.T. Day Nursery
 Royton Textile Corporation Day Nursery
 Monarch Mill Day Nursery
 Park Mill Day Nursery
 Sandy Lane Mill Day Nursery

AMBULANCE

The ambulance service is provided by the Lancashire County Council and is now under Radio-Control from a control centre at Radcliffe (RAD 3021)

HOME HELP SERVICE

Home helps are available for emergency cases, priority being given to maternity cases, general sickness cases, the elderly and infirm. Application for the services of a Home Help should be made to the Divisional Medical Officer.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

Provisions for their care is made by the Lancashire County Council in conjunction with Voluntary Moral Welfare Organisations.

WELFARE SERVICE

Under arrangements made by the Lancashire County Council residential accommodation, for persons in need of care and attention not otherwise available, is provided at four hostels situated within the Division.

The statutory services comprising health visitors, home nurses, home helps and laundry service, co-operate with the voluntary bodies providing chiropody, home visiting, meals-on-wheels, etc., in order to enable old people to continue to live happily in their own homes.

TUBERCULOSIS

The Chest Clinic is situated in the Oldham and District General Hospital where all suspected cases of Tuberculosis are referred, and where infants may be vaccinated against Tuberculosis. X-Ray facilities are available at the Clinic. There is also a travelling Mass X-Ray unit visiting the region periodically, for which a doctor's letter is not needed.

HOSPITAL SERVICE

Hospitals available to residents of Royton are:-

General and Maternity cases:	Oldham & District General Hospital Oldham Royal Infirmary
Infectious Diseases:	Westhulme Hospital Monsall Hospital

HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL NURSES

One full-time Health Visitor/School Nurse is employed, together with one part-time School/Clinic Nurse.

(9)

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee of the Royton
Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration, the Annual Report upon the Sanitary Administration of the District and the work of the Public Health Inspector during the year 1959.

During the early part of the year the Veterinary Inspector Mr. S. Leach resigned from the position of part-time meat inspector, and Mr. J. Gourley was appointed to carry out this necessary and vital work.

Progress was made in the inspection of shops, food premises, and factories, but the time available for this work left little more than necessities being attended to.

The first Smoke Control Area was brought into being during November and although the area itself is small, it was a start in this new field. Other areas have been mapped out in accordance with the Minister's suggestions, and a report has been submitted to him of future proposals.

The list of scheduled properties was very much reduced with 137 dwellings being represented to the Council for demolition or closure procedure. Although this figure is greatly in excess of previous years, much more work is needed in this direction if the general standard of housing is to be lifted.

As to the future, one is apt to become bewildered and mesmerised when viewing the amount of work which needs to be done, some of which has had to be neglected so often in the past. Also, with Clean Air so much in the news, and the Minister's request to speed up this very important aspect of our work, it is of necessity that the Members seriously consider increasing the staff of the Health Department, so that some realistic measures can be adopted to carry out the proposed programme.

In conclusion I would like to place on record my thanks to Members and Officials of the Council, and in particular to Dr. T. P. O'Grady and Mrs. Fox for their invaluable co-operation and assistance which I have received.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

C. BUCKLEY,

Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICTAtmospheric Pollution

Measurement

Various methods are available depending on what particular constituent is being measured. In common with surrounding districts, Royton belongs to the Manchester and District Smoke Abatement Society and pays for two lead peroxide gauges sited at Hanging Chadder Farm and Royton Park. These are used for measuring the sulphur dioxide content of the atmosphere. Very simply the gauge consists of a louvred box containing a material coated with a chemical which reacts with the sulphur dioxide in the air.

Each month, by chemical analysis, the amount of reaction that has taken place is calculated and the results expressed in terms of sulphur trioxide per unit surface area of the chemical material. Individual findings are subject to so many variable factors that a true interpretation of results in any district can only be based on repeated observations at a large number of points over a period of years. Nor can the results in any one district be fairly related to that in another, unless among other things the siting of the instruments are fully comparable. It is the practice in interpreting the results to compare summer and winter periods with like periods. The attached table shows the readings obtained for each month of 1958 and 1959, from the two instruments located in the district of Royton.

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution - Joint Scheme No. 2

Estimation of Sulphur Dioxide expressed as mgms.

$\text{SO}_3/\text{day}/100 \text{ cm}^2$ Batch A. PbO_2

(Louvred cover)

Year 1958/59

SITE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Hanging Chadder Farm - 1958	Ø	3.65	3.45	2.32	2.03	1.81	1.52	1.51	2.12	2.65	3.77	4.64
Hanging Chadder Farm - 1959	4.91	4.09	2.84	2.50	2.06	1.77	1.43	1.42	1.89	2.86	3.56	3.63
Royton Park - 1958	3.36	2.38	2.52	1.68	1.65	1.22	1.04	1.20	1.30	2.21	2.69	3.38
Royton Park - 1959	3.70	3.56	2.50	2.14	1.50	1.15	0.88	0.92	1.31	1.69	2.75	3.10

In making a comparison and assessing whether there are lasting changes or trends in the amount of sulphur dioxide emitted, the important factors are:-

- seasonal variations in the emission of sulphur dioxide
- seasonal variations in the frequency of winds of different directions
- irregular variations in the frequency of winds

Ø Post damaged

Water Supply

In general the area received a piped water supply from Oldham Corporation. This supply of upland surface water has occasioned a few complaints during the year, but following investigations and co-operation with the Oldham Corporation Water Department a satisfactory water supply has been maintained. There are still some isolated places where families have to rely on surface water springs supplying pumps or wells from which water much be carried in buckets.

There have been 17 samples of water submitted for bacteriological examination. The following are the results:-

	Results	
	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
11 samples were submitted by Oldham Corporation	8	3
6 samples submitted by the Health Department	2	4

In the case of the three unsatisfactory samples submitted by the Oldham Corporation, work was carried out on the water main, and the cause found and remedy was effected.

In the case of the six samples submitted by the Health Department, these were from isolated wells, and advice on the usage of the water was given in the cases of unsatisfactory supplies.

Sewerage and Drainage

Sewage is treated at the Council's Sewage Disposal Works at Streetbridge in detritus and precipitation tanks, afterwards passing through percolating filters to humus tanks and thence the effluent is discharged into the River Irk. Sludge drying beds are provided. During the year a mechanical scraper has been fitted to the rough screen in the detritus chamber. The only areas of the district without a proper drainage system are isolated farm communities and few domestic properties.

Factories

37 inspections were made during the year. With the exception of two, these factories were found to comply with the requirements of the Act. The two offending factories had the necessary repairs carried out after informal action.

It is unfortunate that some of the routine work of inspections and surveys on these premises has had to be left owing to the lack of time available to the inspector.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2, 3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	10	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	91	36	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (exclusing out-workers' premises)	1	1	-	-
total	102	37	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2	-	2	-

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions of failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing) Making Apparel) etc. Cleaning and Washing	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total	1	-	-	-	-	-

Public Cleansing

The Transport Committee controls the public cleansing department which maintains once weekly collection service over the greater part of the year. Disposal is by tipping on land, a tractor-dozer being used to help control the tip.

Dustbins are replaced by the Council, the cost being borne by the Rate Fund. 329 dustbins were supplied during the year under this replacement scheme.

Sanitary Accommodation

The following table shows the approximate number of the various sanitary conveniences in the district at the end of the year.

CLOSETS

Privy - midden closets	NIL
Pail Closets	31
Trough Closets	NIL
Waste Water Closets	447
Fresh Water Closets	4810

Of the 5147 houses in the district, less than 1% are not on the water carried system but there still remains 447 waste water closets, only 13 of this type being converted to fresh water type during the year, and there are still far too many houses using a shared water closet situated in communal back.

Shops and Offices

87 routine inspections of shops were made during the year. Although the figure mentioned shows some improvement on previous years, there is still a great amount of routine work left, owing to lack of staff.

Swimming Baths

The building houses one plunge bath, 15 slipper baths, and 2 vapour baths.

The plunge bath is 75 feet long, 27 feet wide and a graduated depth along its length from 3 feet to 6 feet. The feed water in the plunge bath is supplied from the town's main, and there is a continuous circulation treatment of the water, whilst in use. Water being drawn from the deep end of the bath is chlorinated, filtered, reheated and finally aerated before being returned to the shallow end of the plunge. The time for a complete change of the water through the circulatory system is $4\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

The temperature of the water in the plunge is maintained at approximately 76°F., and tests to determine the alkalinity or otherwise of the water are taken three or more times daily as the circumstances demand. The figures maintained are:-

pH value of 7.8

alkalinity	2 p.p.	1,000,000
Chlorine { Residual	1 p.p.	1,000,000
{ Combined	1.5 p.p.	1,000,000

On either side of the plunge bath are 44 cubicles for the use of bathers, and there are 2 shower blocks, one for males and one for females.

On one side of the entrance hall there are 9 slipper and one vapour baths for men, and on the other side of the hall are 6 slipper baths and one vapour bath for ladies.

Sanitary accommodation is provided at suitable positions throughout the building.

Inspections were made during the year, when the condition was found to be satisfactory.

Rodent Control

One trained Rodent Operator is employed part time on this work. Regular surveys were made and all complaints given prompt attention. All sewers in the District received two treatments in accordance with the methods approved by the responsible Ministry, and routine inspections and treatments were made at other Council properties.

The South East Lancashire Advisory Committee meets twice yearly under the auspices of the Divisional Rodent Office, joint action is planned between representatives when necessary.

The following table shows the number of inspections and treatments carried out during the period under review:-

Summary of Rodent Control Work

	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses	(3) All other including business premises	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	(5) Agri- cultural
I. Number of proper- ties in Local Authorities District	8	5147	480	5635	19
II. Number of proper- ties inspected as a result of					
(a) notification	2	148	184	334	-
(b) Survey under the Act	6	-	-	6	19
(c) Otherwise	-	-	-	-	-
III. Number of proper- ties inspected (Sec. II) found to be infested by					
(a) Rats Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	3	62	36	101	3
(b) Mice Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	2	47	22	71	-
IV. Number of infested properties (Sec. IV) treated by Local Authority	5	109	58	172	3

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODFood Premises

50 visits were made to food premises during the year. Although this shows some improvement, with the constantly recurring emphasis on outbreaks of food poisoning and dysentery, it is not a happy state of affairs. Every food premises should be regularly visited as a matter of routine, but this is an impossibility with the present Staff.

The following are the various types of premises in the district where food is prepared or sold:-

<u>Type of Business</u>	No.
General grocers and provision dealers	58
Greengrocers and fruiterers	15
Fishmongers	1
Meat Shops (butchers, etc.)	21
Bakers and/or confectioners	36
Fried fish shops	15
Shops selling mainly sugar, confectionery, minerals, etc.	24
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens restaurants, etc.	56
Others	78

Milk Supply

Milk distributors	61
Dealer's licences -	
pasteurised milk	6
sterilised milk	45
tuberculin tested milk	6
Supplementary licences -	
pasteurised milk	14
sterilised milk	15
tuberculin tested milk	15

Sampling milk is carried out by officers of the Lancashire County Council.

Sampling Food

I am indebted to Dr. S. C. Gawne, County Medical Officer of Health for the following particulars of samples taken within the district.

A total of 71 samples was obtained, of these 53 were of milk (including two samples of Channel Islands Milk), and the 18 others of various types of food and drugs:-

1 Fish cakes	2 Malt extract and cod liver oil
2 Borax B.P.	
4 Flour	2 Sweets
1 Beef sausages	1 Fruit - canned
1 Soda bread mix	1 Christmas pudding
2 Cooking fat	1 Pickles

The samples were submitted for analysis to the County Analyst and were reported to be genuine, with the exception of three samples of milk and one soda bread mixture. In the case of the milk samples, one was deficient in fat content, another deficient in both fat and solids-not-fat content; in these two cases the farmer being interviewed and further samples taken. The third milk sample was deficient in solids-not-fat, and also contained extraneous water. In this case legal proceedings were taken, the vendors being fined £20 and ordered to pay £7. 9s. Od. costs.

In the case of the soda bread samples, there was no list of ingredients on the label and in this case the importers were communicated with.

Unsound Food

The following foodstuffs were found to be unfit for food, on examination:-

Potatoes	1176 lbs.	Tinned Tomatoes	1½ lbs.
Tinned meats	26½ lbs.	" syrup	1 lb.
" fruits	7 lbs.	" soup	1 lb.
" fish	1¼ lbs.	" rice	3½ lbs.

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection

Slaughtering continued in the three private slaughterhouses, but this year the total output has been somewhat less than the previous year.

The past twelve months has brought changes in the inspection of meat. The veterinary surgeon who was on a part-time basis resigned, and another firm of veterinary surgeons were engaged to carry out the duties. Whilst their duties are only on a part-time basis, the financial agreement has facilitated in more frequent visits being made to the three private slaughterhouses. This has proved to be advantageous both from the point of view of anti-mortem inspection and a more thorough post-mortem inspection.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part:-

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number inspected	4332	2311	44	38422	5443
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	1	9	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1089	871	-	1351	1036
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculo- sis and cysticerci	25.14%	37.69%	2.27%	3.54%	1.93%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	71	125	-	-	58
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1.66%	5.41%	-	-	1.87%
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	2	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	2	-	-	-
Generalized and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

The following amounts of meat were found to be unfit for food at the slaughterhouses :-

	Tons	Cwts.	lbs.
Due to tuberculosis			
Carcase Meat		13	97
Offal	1	3	107
Due to other disease			
Carcase meat	1	8	12
Offal	8	3	56
	<hr/>		
TOTAL	11	9	2
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The condemned meat is collected and disposed of by an approved trader.

HOUSINGNumber of Houses Erected during the Year -

(a) By Local Authority	Flats	25
	Houses	-
(b) By other Local Authorities	Flats	-
	Houses	-
(c) By other bodies or persons	Flats	-
	Houses	66

Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the Year -

(a) (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	886
(2) Number of inspections, formal or informal made for the purpose	1256
(b) Number of dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at a reasonable expense of being rendered fit	
(1) Number found during the year	9
(2) Total number (or estimated number) existing at end of year	400
(c) Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers under the Housing or Public Health Acts	80

Action under Statutory Powers during the Year -

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957:	
(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which, after service of formal notices, were rendered fit:-	
(i) By owners	Nil
(ii) By Local Authorities in default of owners	Nil
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:-	
(i) By owners	Nil
(ii) By Local Authorities in default of owners	Nil
(c) Proceedings under sections 16, 17, and 35 of the Housing Act, 1957:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition or Closing Orders were made	137
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	55
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings "not to occupy" were accepted by the Local Authority	Nil
(4) Number of persons displaced from property dealt with under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957	157

(d) Proceedings under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957:

(1) Number of clearance areas represented	Nil
(2) Number of houses concerned in (1)	Nil
(3) Number of areas cleared	2
(4) Number of houses concerned in (3)	33
(5) Number of residents displaced in (3) and (4)	10
(6) Number of houses and flats built by Local Authority to re-house residents displaced under Clearance Orders	25

Housing Acts, 1949 - 54, Improvement Grants -

(a) (1) Number of Schemes submitted:

(i) By private individuals to Local Authority	8
(ii) By Local Authority to Ministry	Nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses or other buildings affected	8
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(b) (1) Number of Schemes finally approved 8

(2) Number of dwelling-houses or other buildings affected	8
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(3) Number of additional separate dwellings to be provided under these approved schemes	Nil
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(c) Number of additional separate dwellings actually completed
during the year Nil

(d) Any other action taken under the Act Nil

